



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

we may find reference to practically everything that we need to know about meteorology.

It is impossible to express, in any adequate way, the debt which meteorological science already owed to von Hann. But that debt has again been increased by the publication of a third edition of the "Lehrbuch." In this the general plan of the first edition has been followed, rather than that of the somewhat abridged second edition. We note again the copious and invaluable bibliographic notes which were a distinguishing characteristic of the first edition, and are now brought down to date again. We note the enlargement of the book to over 800 pages¹; the addition of several new plates and figures; reference to all the newest developments of the science; a special chapter on the results of aërological observations by Professor Süring, as well as a revision of the chapters on clouds and on atmospheric electricity by the same writer.

Meteorologists the world over will accord this new volume the hearty welcome which it so richly deserves. To us Americans the appreciative references to the work of the late Professor A. Lawrence Rotch and of his Blue Hill Observatory, and to the researches of the United States Weather Bureau, are especially gratifying. In every sense of the word the book is a masterpiece. To Professor von Hann we extend the assurance of our very great indebtedness to him for his labor in the preparation of the new edition of his "Lehrbuch" and of our appreciation of his long-continued and faithful service in the cause of meteorology.

R. DEC. WARD.

METHODOLOGY AND TEACHING

Wealth of the World's Waste Places and Oceania. By Jewett C. Gilson. Series: Redway's Geographical Readers. xiii and 327 pp. Map, ills. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. 60 cents. 7½ x 5.

The first part of this volume is almost unique. Its nature can best be indicated by listing the titles of the 21 chapters that constitute it: 1. The Wealth of the Arid Southwest; 2. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado; 3. Yellowstone Park; 4. Two Prehistoric Cemeteries—Giant Reptiles and Giant Trees; 5. Death Valley; 6. The Mineral Wealth of the Andes; 7. The Czar's Greater Domain; 8. The Mystic Highlands of Asia; 9. The Primal Home of the Saracen; 10. The Sahara; 11. Polar Regions—The Conquest of the Arctic; 12. Polar Regions—Antarctica; 13. Iceland, the Maid of the North; 14. Greenland; 15. Where the Two Great Oceans Meet; 16. Reclaimable Swamp Regions; 17. Strange Rock Formations—Natural Bridges; 18. Strange Rock Formations—Table Mountain of California; 19. Strange Rock Formations—Gibraltar; 20. The Baku Oil Fields; 21. The South African Diamond Fields.

These regions, the reader will note, are such as have, at one time or another, been considered worthless. However, man's needs have spurred him to devise ways for securing the treasures that such areas possess. Each chapter is thoroughly up to date and attractively written. The information is not only of value to the geographer for whom the book is intended, but also to the layman. The few historic narrations help to enliven the text.

It is unfortunate that no maps appear. In a country where school atlases are still not used, except in a few instances, authors of geographical texts should not overlook the significance of maps as vital parts of their books.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

A Junior Geography of the World. By B. C. Wallis. ix and 310 pp. Maps, ills., index. Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. 75 cents. 7½ x 5.

The first part treats of the world as a whole; the second part deals with the continents in detail, including a special section on the British Isles. Necessarily, such a tremendous subject discussed within 315 frequently illustrated pages must be touched upon only at critical points; details must be very largely omitted.

¹ The work has been issued in parts, of which there are to be ten. Nine have been received, covering 800 pages. The tenth part is doubtless delayed by the disturbed conditions abroad. We have not thought it wise to postpone this notice any longer—*The Reviewer*.